

# THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

COMMUNICATED FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GENTLEMEN: In my former communications I have endeavored to enumerate a variety of reasons why the naturalization laws, which now govern the United States, should be changed.

It will now be my object to seek to illustrate what change should be, and to endeavor to explain why I differ in opinion with those who believe that a mere extension of the probationary period of naturalization, to twenty-one years, will be sufficient to remove the foreign evils under which we at present labor, and to prevent their increase in future.

For my own part, so help me God, I solemnly and conscientiously believe, that nothing but an entire repeal and final termination of the whole system of foreign naturalization in the United States, will preserve our beloved Republic from civil commotion, for even the short space of the next twenty years.

So satisfied am I of this fact, that I cannot but rejoice that the naturalization laws were not changed at the last session of Congress; for the consequent delay has enabled us to bestow more mature reflection, and to watch more closely the current of events; and I have no doubt that you, as well as myself, and all others who have pondered deeply on this subject, have long, ere this, come to the conclusion that in petitioning Congress on the subject of naturalization, Native Americans have heretofore asked too little, and that we should forthwith demand the only remedy which can save our country, and that is, the entire repeal of the naturalization laws, now and forever.

It appears to be rather a hard matter to move Congress to do any thing which Native Americans only (as such) solicit.

It would seem from past experience to be much more easy for an "Association" of Foreigners—Poles, Irish, Swiss, or Germans—to obtain an act of Congress in their behalf, than it is for an "Association," consisting wholly of Native Americans, to accomplish their wishes.

This is a striking proof of the powerful foreign influence which already predominates in the United States, but so far from deterring us from action, it should only stimulate us to redouble our exertions.

We have received from our forefathers a sacred trust; our wisest and best have toiled and struggled through every turmoil, danger, and suffering, to achieve it. A Washington, a Jefferson, and an Adams—patriots and sages, have forewarned us of the baleful consequences of foreign influence in the United States. Let us emulate their noble example, and strive to transmit those blessings which they have bequeathed to us, untarnished and unendangered, to future generations.

In applying to Congress for relief, it is as easy to ask *all we need, and must eventually have*, as to solicit a part only; and if Congress has duly reflected on the subject, we surely cannot be disappointed.

If we merely obtain an extension of the period of naturalization to twenty-one years, we leave the door open for a continuance of all the evils under which we at present labor.

Should we at this time solicit Congress to extend the period of naturalization to twenty-one years, and should our request be granted, in less than one year we will discover that not the slightest good has been accomplished by the measure.

It will be just as easy for foreigners after three days' residence in the United States, to obtain proof of their having been here the requisite term—if the naturalization laws require twenty-one years—as it is for them to do so now, when those laws require but five years. And you may rest assured that foreigners experience no difficulty in proving any thing which they may desire to prove. They are never at a loss for testimony when they come into collision with native born Americans.

A foreigner who has to wait but five years ere he can be naturalized, sometimes, though very reluctantly, makes out to endure the delay; but change the naturalization laws to twenty-one years, and every hour will be to him an age, and every artifice which he can employ will be enlisted to curtail the probationary period; and from the avowed and open hostility of all foreigners (whether naturalized or aliens) to such a change, it follows that they will all be banded together to evade, nullify, or overthrow such a law, and consequently our Courts, from one end of the United States to the other, will be but one extended theatre of fraud, corruption, and perjury. Heart-burnings and animosities will be perpetually engendered, and the most bitter and inexorable malignity, and the most uncompromising hostility will be the result, and never more may we hope to see that union and congeniality of feeling on which the happiness and perpetuity of our Republic depends. We will have annually just as many thousands added to our naturalized population as we have at present; and we will soon discover that we have derived no real benefit from the change. This will compel us to apply again to Congress, which, while it subjects us to the sneers and reproaches of our enemies, will appear to evince a want of foresight, and will institute a doubt of the soundness of our judgment on this subject.

Congress may reply to our petitions hereafter through some of her members (of whom I mourn to discover there are a few) who believe foreigners born to be better patriots than Native Americans: "You asked an extension of the probationary period of naturalization from five to twenty-one years, and expressed your belief that that change only was necessary, and at the same time all-sufficient to meet your views, and render our country secure and happy. We granted your request, and now you ask for more. If you were in error at first, as to the necessary requisites for relief of a supposed evil, you may have been equally in error in opinion as to the existence of that evil, or you may be as much in error as to the actual necessity of the changes which you now

demand, as you were formerly, in relation to their proper degree."

This will weaken our cause, and strengthen our enemies; and instead of occupying the position of Native American patriots, rightfully demanding a redress of grievances, at the hands of our rulers, we will be placed in the attitude of querulous and discontented factionists.

Besides, no true lover of his country would desire to see a perpetual vacillation and incertitude in her laws and institutions.

No, Sirs! Whatever changes are now made in the naturalization laws of the United States, must be ultimate and final. The feelings between Native Americans and foreigners, have grown too strong to admit any half-way measures.

Native Americans must alone rule our country in future, or foreigners soon will. We see enough every day to convince us that the rights and privileges of our native countrymen are even now trembling in equilibrium with foreign influence and domination—that one or the other will soon preponderate—that one or the other must soon be annihilated—yes, we are well assured that nothing can save our sacred, our blood-bought institutions, but a speedy and entire repeal and abandonment of all statutes and provisions for foreign naturalization, now and forever.

What just or reasonable causes have naturalized citizens, to object to a change of the naturalization laws, or to their total and final repeal?

Whatever naturalized citizens of "the olden time" may have had a right to claim of our country, they, of the present generation, have already obtained gratuitously all the benefits that our institutions can confer, and stand (although unworthy) on an equal footing with the native born inhabitants of the land; and what right have they to require more?

Is it that some of them have friends and relatives on the other side of the Atlantic, who may at some future day desire to visit our country and partake of all her privileges—or is it that they have some ulterior object in view, and desire the door of citizenship to remain open until they can accumulate a sufficient force to predominate and rule over our country?

This should be considered a test question. The naturalized citizen, who feeling no gratitude for the privileges and advantages which our country, through her institutions, has already gratuitously bestowed upon him, will not be satisfied unless he can congregate around him his former friends, neighbors, and countrymen, thereby to accumulate power and increase his political importance, so as eventually to be enabled to hold the balance of power in the United States, and dictate terms to the native born inhabitants, is guilty of treason to the country to which he has sworn allegiance, and is an overt enemy to the United States.

But admitting that the only object of naturalized citizens in opposing a change in the naturalization laws, is an innocent desire to oblige and gratify their friends abroad, who may wish heretofore to emigrate to the United States!—Are the Representatives of the American People to legislate to please foreigners, now in a distant land? or should the benefit and gratification of their native born constituents, and the welfare and happiness of their country, be their only object, aim, and end?

If one single native born American desired the repeal of the naturalization laws, and conscientiously impressed with the conviction that they are pernicious to his country, demanded constitutionally their abrogation by Congress, I hold it as an axiom that his petition should take precedence of, and outweigh in potentiality with his rulers, all the combined exertions and solicitations of all the foreign nations of the earth, and all their naturalized agents, put together.

If naturalized citizens were able to adduce any advantages which could possibly accrue to the United States by a continuance of the process of naturalization, it might, to a certain extent, contribute to extenuate their guilty interference (as a foreign party) with the desires of our native born inhabitants; but as all their objections to a change of the naturalization laws are based upon their foreign affections and predilections, they of course come under the above category. It is not to accomplish any good to their adopted country, or to themselves that they institute objections to a change of the naturalization laws, but to serve foreigners now in a distant land.

Besides, what are the naturalization oaths of foreigners to the United States but a mere form—a dead letter? The writer of this article has heard a most intelligent foreigner—one who came to the United States before the age of sixteen, (but who has several times since visited Ireland to refresh his loyalty at his natal altar)—argue and maintain that "oaths of allegiance to a foreign land dwindle into a mere secondary and inoperative formality, when brought into competition with the requisitions of his birth-place—that the laws of his native land not recognizing renunciation of allegiance, as the prerogative of a subject, her statutes should influence his action under all circumstances; in short, that a man's native land always claimed, and was entitled to prior loyalty and immutable fidelity, no matter what nominal obligations he may have incurred in any other country."

A DEMOCRAT.

† The necessity which General Jackson "experienced at the defence of New Orleans when he was obliged to refer to the Poll-Lists to enforce the duty of defending the country upon those who had enjoyed every benefit as adopted citizens, and who had sworn fidelity to our Government; and also the desertion of a military corps, entitled the Irish Greens, of New York, during the late war; and the case of Capt. Foussin, an adopted citizen of the United States, but now a responsible officer under a Monarch in his native country; also General Bernard who was received with open arms by the American People, inducted into one of the first offices of the United States, who has returned to his native country and former allegiance, and is now aid-de-camp to the King of France." All these circumstances conspire to prove that devotion to our native country is not susceptible of being supplanted by legislative enactments.

Such are the opinions of hundreds of thousands of men to whom we daily confide the protection and securities of our blood-bought institutions!!!

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor: A few evenings ago I took a ramble with a friend round your capitol. We met one of the musicians belonging to the marine band in this city. My friend was acquainted with him, and asked when he was going to England. He said next summer probably, as he drew £2 a year during life. This pension he said could not be drawn by any person but himself, and he must be there personally. He said he was paid by both nations, and he liked to go home once in a while to see how they come on. He said they owed him at home ten pounds, and it was there for him when he went. Now, sir, you are a pretty good hand to define the consequences of things; and I ask you candidly, if our boundary line has to be defended by the bayonet, (as I see no other way to get it) and this musician goes to do the part this country pays him to do, will he play "Sweet home," or "Yankee doodle"—will he fight for or

against the two pounds sterling per year? Will he measure bayonets with his brother, should he meet him there? Is he half as good a musician as our home taught men? And is it lawful for him to be employed by one nation, and he draw a pension from another? There is danger in the wig-wag.

R.

[COMMUNICATED.]

GENTLEMEN: As this is an age of puffing, permit me, through your Native columns, to notice the "Juvenile" exhibition of Mr. GATES' scholars, on Tuesday evening last, in the First Ward. My object is not to criticise, (and, if it was, there could be no possible room for it,) but barely to make mention of the exhibition, and to call the attention of your readers, in that Ward, generally, to the School.

The exhibition on this occasion was one of uncommon interest, and went off with great eclat; and, indeed, it is not often we are permitted to enjoy such a treat. The number of Mr. G.'s scholars amounts to about forty; and the number of performers amounted to something like ten or fifteen—their ages varying from twelve to sixteen. The Church—J. S. Church, for it was in one of those good and quiet places of worship, I mean the Quaker meeting-house, where the exhibition was held, and, I believe, occupied, in part, as Mr. G.'s school-house—was filled entire, as many of the fairer part of creation were compelled to stand until the close of the exercises.

The scene was truly enchanting—fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, together with many disinterested spectators, were scarcely able to conceal those heartfelt emotions of overwhelming joy, in beholding these amateur performers in the different branches, such as French, Latin, and English.

This worthy gentleman has been located but a few months in that section of the City, and his teaching has been attended with more than common success.

Thus, gentlemen, are springing up around you, and, perchance, unknown to many of your readers, the seed of your own native soil, vegetating and maturing fast for a speedy harvest; and a few more showers—I mean showers of sound practical teaching—such as have already fallen among them, at the hands of their present cultivator, will cause them to take deeper root in their natal land, and he who is now watching over them with a parental care and fondness, will, in coming life, be rejoiced to behold them arrayed in manhood's garb, the vigilant watchmen of their country's Freedom.

In conclusion, I will tender Mr. GATES my grateful acknowledgments for his kind invitation to this exhibition; and more particularly so, as it was one free of charge; and felt myself just as well contented as though I had been witness to a *Forrest* or a *Booth*. For, gentlemen, you must know, that we did not attend on this occasion merely to hear a few articulations and be witnesses to some youthful gestures, but to see a fierce combat with the broadsword!—making the old saying still true—the longer we live, the more we see.

I would say to those parents who have children in the surrounding neighborhood, send them to Mr. GATES, for in him they will find an accomplished teacher, a worthy and amiable man.

P. S.—For terms of tuition, call upon Mr. G. at his school-room.

Washington City. A SPECTATOR.

From the Louisville Journal.

ABOLITION—O'CONNELL—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In republishing Gen. Hamilton's letter to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, we expressed the regret we felt that an American gentleman should have so far forgotten the dignity of his own character as to indulge in a tissue of coarse vituperation worthy only of the vulgar O'Connell himself. We have reason to fear that our remarks and our opinions on this subject may have been misunderstood. We did not censure the language used towards O'Connell, as being at all more severe than he merited. We only regretted that an American gentleman should have condescended to use it. As to O'Connell himself and his English auditors, we entertain, in the fullest degree, that feeling which we trust we share in common with every American—a feeling of scorn and contempt. Whilst making this explanation, it may not be unacceptable to our readers, that we give the reasons for this feeling.

It may not, perhaps, be known to all of our readers, that, for some years past, whilst our own government and that of Great Britain, with the aid of all the more enlightened men of both countries, were successfully endeavoring to bring about a state of good feeling between the two countries, so necessary to their prosperity, the notorious Irish agitator, O'Connell, has been attempting to cast gall and bitterness into the cups with which the two nations were pledging each other in their onward career of mutual prosperity. He has availed himself of every occasion to cast obloquy and coarse abuse upon this country. He is attempting to again fan into flame the smouldering embers of that ancient grudge which the English have borne towards us ever since the successful termination of our revolutionary war. He is endeavoring to acquire personal popularity and personal influence with the people of England by pandering to and playing upon the most ignoble of their prejudices. Whilst the more liberal-minded men of both countries are witnessing with pleasure the gradual wearing away of old resentments, long mutually and injuriously entertained, and hailing the advent of a more cordial and liberal feeling towards each other as that of a mutual blessing, this inveterate agitator, for sinister purposes of his own, attempts to disturb the growing harmony. On the recent occasion of a large public meeting at Birmingham, in England, he put the cope-stone to the long rearing edifice of his impudence and insolence by the grossest insult to our whole country, in coarse abuse of General Washington and our present Minister to England. After indulging in his accustomed denunciation of this country under the pretext of its toleration of negro slavery, he spoke of it as an insult from our government towards that of Great Britain to send a slaveholder as our Minister there, and denounced the Minister himself as a disgrace to the human species merely because he was a slaveholder.

If an English audience could listen to such language with applause, or permit it without hissing the venal orator into silence; if it is for the purpose of heaping contumely and abuse upon this country, that Ireland hires the mercenary services of her venal orator, it is time that the attention of the people of this country should be called to the fact—that they should be made to understand the kind of feeling that is entertained or getting up towards them in England and Ireland. If England cannot allay her feelings of envy and ill-will, if she still retains at the bottom of her heart some unappeasable drops of her old rancor against us, 'tis good that we should know

it. If Ireland, recreant to every principle of friendship, to every dictate of gratitude, employs her prostituted hireling to fulminate his foul-mouthed abuse upon us, it is good that we should know it.

Who are they, these revilers of our country for its system of slavery, these English and these Irish of the father land? The subjects of the very government, the sons of the very men, who fastened the system of slavery upon our country in spite of its earnest and repeated opposition and remonstrance. The sons of the very men, who originated the traffic in human flesh, who kidnapped the negroes on the coast of Africa, brought them to this country, sold them to our forefathers, and, through the agency of the British Government, in a manner compelled them to be received. In vain our ancestors remonstrated against the traffic as not merely inhuman and unchristian in itself, but as well calculated to produce the most injurious results upon the country. The British Government still fostered and promoted it. The claims of humanity, the vital interests of the people of this country, could touch no chord of sympathy in the bosom of Britain, so long as one of her own home subjects could make a dollar by the traffic. It is set forth in the Declaration of Independence, as one of those tyrannical acts of oppression for which this country cast off its allegiance to Britain.

Our government had the honor of being the first to prohibit the traffic, and the first to denounce it as piracy. Not till after the trade ceased to be profitable, not till after her colonies were glutted, not till after her home merchants ceased to have any interest in keeping it up, did Britain follow our example in prohibiting the traffic and denouncing it as piracy. It is true, in a purient zeal for humanity and with her usual recklessness for the interests of her colonists, she has partially abolished slavery in her West India Islands; but, even in this, she has lagged for near half a century behind the examples of five of our States; and even in this, she manifests but a commendable forecast in bringing about, by a gradual process, the least injurious to her own home interests, a result that she foresees to be inevitable. The European is constantly dwindling and deteriorating under the West India climate, whilst the African finds in it a genial home and it is progressively improving. Under this state of things there is no law of nature more certain in its ultimate results, not even the rising and setting of the sun, than that sooner or later the negro will become the master. It required but little forecast to see that this must have occurred, in some way, in less than half a century. If it occurred through a violent disruption of the ties between master and slave, it would necessarily have sundered also at the same time all beneficial connection between the Islands and Great Britain; whereas, if sundered by the gradual process now going on, she may well hope to retain her political masterdom over the islands, with results as beneficial to her engrossing and monopolizing policy as from the late system of individual servitude. She has warrant for this belief, in the actual state of things in her East India possessions, where servitude to individual masters has never been practised. She has derived equal benefit from the more summary but equally iniquitous process of national slavery. The Queen of England is the largest slaveholder in the world. Besides the millions she holds in a qualified and mitigated sort of slavery at home in Great Britain and Ireland, she has untold millions in her India possessions in a condition of the most abject and unqualified slavery to her government.

Does Britain, after she has carried out her system of emancipation in her West India islands and reduced the white population to the ratio of one for every hundred blacks—does she then propose to give the Islands political emancipation? Nothing is farther from her purpose. She merely intends to substitute national for individual slavery, to render the blacks the slaves of the government instead of the slaves of individuals. Which carries with it the greater degree of moral turpitude, let casuists determine. If either be a departure from the due forthright of perfect moral rectitude, they are both so.

That Great Britain has no intention of according any such ultimate perfect emancipation to the blacks of the West Indies, witness the ruthless rapacity and inhumanity with which she acquired and has retained her East India possessions. Witness the perverse tenacity with which she clung to her right to misgovern and tyrannize over these States, compelling our fathers to achieve their independence at the cost of a seven years' war and with the loss of tens of thousands of human lives and myriads of treasure. Witness the tenacity with which she clings, for the sake of a supposed commercial benefit, to her right to misgovern her North American colonies, against the known wishes and interests of nine-tenths of the colonists, treading out, with her iron heel, even the last spark of the spirit of independence among her Canadian subjects. But, above all, witness the centuries she has retained unhappy Ireland under the servile thrall of her tyranny and misgovernment; from motives of mere policy, from a heartless principle of supposed self-interest, keeping an enlightened, christian nation in a condition of the most abject political slavery, and inflicting upon millions of fellow-beings woe, want, starvation, and misery, in all their worst shapes.

Are the people of Great Britain, who are themselves, as a nation, the largest slaveholders in the world, who were the very institutors of this system of African slavery, who planted it in America, forced it upon our fathers, who betray so little sympathy where any principle of State necessity is supposed to interfere with its display—are they the people to taunt and deride us with the unfortunate system of slavery, which they themselves forced upon the country, and to abuse us because we do not eradicate in a day an evil of their own planting, which, in the opinion of rational men, it will take the better part of a century properly to cure?

But, who are they, these English and Irish revilers of ours? They are the fathers, brothers, uncles, cousins, the same stock and generation of those English and Irish, who come among us, and, invariably, almost without an exception, become slaveholders as soon as they acquire the means? If such be their conduct when brought into actual contact with negro slavery, how bright and justifiable the inference that if, as a nation, they were circumstanced as we are with regard to it, their conduct would either be just what ours is, or they would not betray the same laudable anxiety we do to get rid of the evil. Until they can show better examples among the natives of their own country, here or elsewhere, they might as well stop their hypocritical rant on this subject. They can never obtain credit with the world for any other than that facile sort of morality, which it is easy for men to preach when not called on to exemplify it in practice.

Although slavery is an admitted evil, yet, by some inscrutable ordinance, it would appear to be an almost inseparable evil of the human family. It has existed from the earliest record of the human race and at different times among every known nation. This is true of what may be termed absolute slavery. But there are various, indeed multifarious degrees of slavery. The Russian serfs or the common sailors on board a British man-of-war may affect to scorn the negro slave, and look down upon him as enduring a still lower degree of servitude than themselves, but, in most instances, the negro would regard them with an eye rather of commiseration than envy. The history of men and manners can instance no worse or more abject degree of servitude, than that endured by the British sailor on board a man-of-war. He is a mere galley slave without the constant accompaniment of the fetters. He is kidnapped, tasked and punished at the caprice of his naval despot. This, however, as they will have it, is not actual slavery, because the sailor is not the slave of any particular individual, but only the slave of the king. Names cannot alter the essence of things. His condition carries with it all the ingredients of the worst degree of forced and involuntary slavery. We are told that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. So slavery by any other name tastes as bitter. Let it never be forgotten, that, previous to our late war, Great Britain was guilty of the inhumanity and injustice of kidnapping thousands of our native born citizens from on board our own merchant vessels, and forcing them into this condition of slavery on board her men-of-war.

What worse degree of moral degradation in the eye of enlightened human reason, than for forty millions of human beings to acknowledge themselves the mere subjects of a human being no better than millions of themselves, and to submit to a system of laws and government that discards from its consideration the great paramount interests of the many and looks only to the interests of the few—a system, which, to sustain a corrupt aristocracy and a dissolute hierarchy, degrades the mass of society into mendicancy, household drudgery, and field servitude; which literally makes every fifth man a pauper and degrades the other two-fifths into the actual condition of menial servants; which, to sustain some hundred thousand families in luxurious indolence, makes paupers and servants of millions; which suffers the property of the country to be engrossed and perpetuated in a few families, whilst millions are wanting the actual necessities of life!

What a contrast and what an immense interval does this condition of the mass of society in Great Britain show when compared with that of the mass of society in the United States, where the interests of the many are never overlooked for the sake of the few, where equality of laws produces comparative equality of property and conditions, where the humblest men in society can look and do look upon the greatest but as their fellows and equals, where, under the beneficent operations of a fostering government, all have equal rights and equal privileges, where all constitute alike equal members of one family, having one common father, their God, and one common mother, their country!

The results of the two systems of laws and government are what we consider in this country the difference between true freedom and actual slavery. Whilst Englishmen tolerate such a system of slavery upon themselves, their own kith and kindred, it would behoove them to be a little more tolerant of us for not suddenly and at their dictation adopting an alien, degraded, different race of people into full brotherhood and equal companionship with ourselves.

MASONIC.—The Annual Communication of the "Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia" will take place at Masonic Hall, in the City of Washington, on Monday next, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. This being the meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the consideration of the reports of several important committees, it is requested that the officers and representatives from the subordinate lodges be punctual in their attendance.

JAMES LAWRENSON, Grand Secretary.

Nov. 3 Extract from the 8th Article of the Constitution "The secretaries of the subordinate lodges shall be required to transmit to the Grand Secretary authenticated statements of the names of the Delegates elected to represent their said lodges, respectively, in this Grand Lodge, at any and every meeting thereof, for which such Delegates are necessary to be appointed; and no person or persons shall be recognised as Delegates who shall not produce such certificate or certificates, or whose name shall not be specifically stated therein."

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.—The subscribers having taken the store formerly occupied by P. H. Bolland, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 8th and 9th sts, opposite the Centre Market, have opened an entire fresh stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, to which they would particularly invite the attention of purchasers, as having been selected with great care, and will be disposed of on the most favorable terms.

A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

Oct 20—6t

BOTTLE CORKS, &c.—50 Bags Bottle Corks Cooper's American Isinglass, for refining liquors, making jellies, &c. Fresh Irish Oatmeal Fresh Canary Seed, &c. &c. Just received at TODD'S Drug Store. Oct 20.

F. HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP, deservedly celebrated for rendering the skin smooth and soft, removing chaps, pimples and blemishes, for the preservation of the teeth and gums, and the cure of offensive breath, for cleansing and healing sores and wounds, for preventing and curing cutaneous diseases, particularly in infants, for bleaching musins and handkerchiefs, and for the removal of grease, paint, tar, &c. from clothing.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharmacy, near Seven Buildings; also for sale at many of the Drug and Fancy stores in Washington, Baltimore, and throughout the United States. August 11. FLODARDO HOWARD.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The Passenger trains on this Road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON FOR BALTIMORE, At 6 o'clock, A. M. and at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M. FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON, At nine o'clock, A. M. and at four o'clock, P. M. Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that Passengers procure their tickets the previous evening to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock, P. M. By order, SAMUEL-STETTINUS, Agent.

Oct. 6.